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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT NO. [redacted] 25X1A

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

CONFIDENTIAL

COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

DATE DISTR. 7 SEP 50

SUBJECT Tesla National Enterprise Weak Current Plants

NO. OF PAGES 4

PLACE ACQUIRED 25X1A [redacted]

NO. OF ENCLS. 1/1 (LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO. [redacted]

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1A [redacted]

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1. Tesla National Enterprise is composed of about 30 plants differing in size and importance. Originally it included only several large and important factories, but later as nationalization progressed, smaller and less important firms were included, some of which were destined to be liquidated. In the beginning, Tesla was under independent management, but now it is subordinated to the Kovo group, section 3 (precision mechanics).

2. Tesla is divided into several sections according to the type of production: Receiver Section, Telecommunication Section, Special Section, Electronic Section, and Parts Section. Each section includes several plants, the most important of which is designated in each case as factory A, in which the management for all affiliated plants operates. The production program for Tesla is determined by section 3 of Kovo.

3. The main plant (factory A) for Electronic Section I (receivers) is the Philips Plant in Prague-Hloubetin, with which are affiliated a plant in Prelouc (Radiotechna) and a plant in Bratislava (formerly Telefunken). Only receivers for commercial use are produced in these factories.

4. The mission of the Special Section - Electronic Section II - is to produce all weak current devices except receivers, telephones and parts (soucastky). This section produces, for example, amplifying equipment, measuring instruments, and other special devices including those for military purposes (radio transmitters, radar, television, etc.). Plant A (formerly Telegrafia) is in Pardubice. Affiliated with it are the Kostelicek assembling plant in Pardubice, the Cerna za Bory assembling plant, which is about three km from Pardubice, the Kovo assembling plant in Pardubice, and the Kokesov plant which is about 10 km from Pardubice.

5. The following factories are subordinate to the management of plant A in Pardubice and are included in the Special Section:

   a. Plant 24 in Brno which comprises four factories?

      1) Iron, Krenova ulice
      2) Elektrum, Husova ulice
      3) Rel, Husova ulice
      4) Telefonspol

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b. Kincelektrik Plant 2 in Valasske Mezirici (P50/034)
c. Trafora Plant in Banska Bystrica
d. Haderka Plant in Namest na Hane (P50/N75)
e. Plant in Jablonne (051/F96)
f. Elphis Plant in Podmokly (N50/P95)
g. Belton Plant in Prague
h. Radiodepot Plant in Prague.

6. The main factories of other sections of Tesla are as follows:

a. (Plant A for the Telecommunication Section is in Strasnice; it was formerly Mikrofona. Affiliated with it are the factories in Kolin and in Prague-Karlin.)

b. Plant A for the Electronic Tubes Section is in Hloubetin II, to which the factory in Vrchlabi is affiliated.

c. (Plant A for the Parts Section is the former Always factory in Hloubetin, to which is affiliated the factory in Lanskroun.)

d. Plant A for the Electrotherapeutic Section is in Sezemice near Pardubice.

e. Plant A (laboratory) for the Development Section is the Sixtka Plant in Prague-Strasnice.

7. Personnel of Tesla includes:

a. General Manager: Ing. Kral. He and his deputy, Ing. Gejda, were given their positions by the Communist Party. Both were formerly employed by MEZ (Moravske elektrotechicke zavody).

b. Manager of the Special Section: Ouzky, a Communist and a former worker at the plant.

c. Technical deputy manager of the Special Section: Ing. Fisara, a member of the Communist Party who was formerly a National Socialist and has very anti-Communist leanings.

d. Chief of the Tesla laboratories: Ing. Havelka, a non-Communist. He studied in the United States.

8. (Since the reorganization of the sections, production of receivers, telephones and parts for commercial use are no longer a part of the program of the Special Section. Because some production was already started in the plants of the Special Section during the reorganization, however, the production cycle must be completed. The following products are thus still being produced in plants of the Special Section:

a. Radio receivers (Harmonia) produced in the plant in Pardubice at a rate of about 180 pieces per day.

b. Radio receivers for automobiles (trade-mark unknown) and one type of super-heterodyne receiver produced in factory 24 in Brno.

c. Telephone sets and switchboards produced in the factory in Pardubice and relays produced in the Telefonspol factory in Brno.

No parts are produced in the Special Section.)

9. (Under the new production program of the Special Section the following items are produced:

a. Electro-acoustic equipment including: amplifiers operating on 250 volts; music boxes; broadcasting equipment for the use of communities, factories and schools (Common radio tubes are used in all equipment and no noteworthy technical developments have occured in this department.); electric panels for theaters, with a capacity of 10,15 and 30 volts, electric panels for the state-owned broadcasting stations and low frequency pre-amplifiers of four volts; commercial magnetophones of poor quality; ordinary types of dynamic speakers operating on 0.6 to 50 volt as well as a receiver with a wide frequency range and a built-in high fidelity speaker; the only type of crystal membrane microphone being manufactured in Czechoslovakia; two types of phonographs, dynamic and crystal, both of poor quality.)

b. (Electronic measuring instruments in panel and commercial form including: bridges for measuring induction, capacity and resistance; measuring oscillators; resistance decades; Q-meters; frequency meters; oscillographs, and sources of alternating and direct current. Ordinary radio tubes, often defective, are used in these instruments making them inferior to instruments made by non-Czech concerns.)

c. (Special military equipment including a small radio transmitter-receiver for the air force, which will operate on a frequency of 38 megacycles, a small portable radio transmitter-receiver operating on a frequency of 25 megacycles and having a range of 2.5 km, mine detectors, small pocket-size amplifiers, single oscillator transmitters and telephone apparatus. Actual production has not yet begun on any of these instruments, but the production cycle is planned to begin in the near future.)

10. (The greatest production difficulty consists of a lack of parts, such as miniature resistors (odpory), tropical condensors and ceramic condensors with low capacitance, and radio tubes.) The factories in Hloubetin and Vrchlabi have not yet been able to supply any of the following commercial tubes; EF 22, ECH 21, EBL 21, EM 11 and AZ 11. As much as half of the tubes produced are defective, partly because of defective workmanship and partly because of a poor grade of glass. Other radio tubes are not produced in series (sic) but only piecemeal. Experiments in the production of a metal tube EF 24 (similar to EF 50) have so far been unsuccessful. In instruments where great efficiency is required, tubes must be imported or gleaned from German war booty. Production of tube 4654, similar to that used in the final amplifying stages, is being considered.

11. Negotiations were opened with the United States at the end of 1947 looking toward the possibility of the import of equipment and technical personnel to set up the production in Czechoslovakia of miniature radio tubes. These negotiations were broken off at the time of the Communist coup. The firm of Tungsram in Hungary has supplied Czech industry with miniature tubes from time to time in small quantities. To obtain a larger and more dependable supply, it was decided to begin the production of miniature tubes in the factory at Hloubetin. This has not yet been done although production was included in the 1949 program. There is no production of special tubes such as magnetrons, clystrons, iconoscopes, special cathode-ray tubes and high-frequency tubes, although a few are used experimentally in the development section laboratories.

12. Plans have been made for the construction of a vacuum tube plant at Roznov pod Radhostem (P50/054). A special development section of the Skoda factory is working in close cooperation with the development section of Tesla in Pardubice. The Military Technical Institute has a supply of radio tubes of German origin, some of which are available to Tesla for experimentation.

13. (Laboratories of the Development Section of Tesla are located at the Mikrofona factory and in the Sixta factory in Prague-Strasnice. It is planned to organize a development laboratory in the Kokesov factory in Pardubice for work on ultra short-wave equipment such as radar and television. No progress has been made so far in the field of receivers; the only development in telecommunications has been work on electronic tube dialing (elektronkova volba) and multiple telephony. In cooperation with the Skoda factory a radio-controlled aerial

bomb is being developed at Pardubice. No radar production has yet been undertaken, nor is such production foreseen until 1952, when it is planned at Pardubice.)

14. (The USSR had ordered some panels of measuring instruments for use in Soviet laboratories, but the quality of the Czech instruments was so poor that the Soviet Union has refused to place further orders. There is no close cooperation between Czech and Soviet technicians in the field of electronics.)